

The Herald.

T. F. GRENEKER, EDITOR.
GEO. B. CROMER, EDITOR.NEWBERRY, S. C.
THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is in the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It contains extensive, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivaled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

THE TIME HAS COME.

Twenty-five thousand dollars, at the outside, would buy the Mollohon Block. Many of our citizens have long cherished the hope that they would live to see the Public Square enlarged by converting Mollohon Block into public property, and each succeeding fire in that block has opened the discussion of the question, whether it would not be wise for the town to buy the property. Last Thursday night the discussion was renewed by a forcible, if not unanswerable, argument in favor of the project. Not one complete building is left on the square, and the property is cheaper to-day than it will ever be again.

If anything is to be done in this matter, it should be done immediately; for every additional nail that is driven into the Crowell Hotel adds to the cost of the property. With that block of building out of the way, the frame buildings below Martin's, which are now a tinder-box, would be replaced with handsome brick stores. The Crowell Hotel would stand on Mollohon Row; and we would have as pretty a town as any other in the State. Besides, the Public Square is so small as to render travel, at times, almost impossible. This disadvantage has often been experienced by our country friends in marketing season.

But perhaps the weightiest consideration is this. The fire fiend seems to have determined that Mollohon Block shall not stand. The stores there have been so crowded together that it was almost impossible to burn one without destroying others. Most of our destructive fires—all within the year—have originated in Mollohon Block; and, owing to the narrowness of the streets, every fire there endangers the whole town. Now that the buildings are in ruins, let the ruins be scattered and the square made public.

The property can be bought and the town should be willing to pay all that cannot be made up by private subscription. The Singley lots could not be sold without an order of Court; but that could be obtained without difficulty by the proper parties. The opening of this square would greatly increase the value of the property lying adjacent and facing towards it on three sides, and there is no doubt that the owners of this property would subscribe liberally to insure the success of the project. Yes, the thing can be done; and it ought to be done. Moreover, if it is not done now, it will be needless to re-open the discussion hereafter. Let us have discussion space.

AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

We hope that the legislature, in its wisdom, will soon see the importance of establishing an inebriate asylum in our State. Such an institution, if not a popular necessity, would be a lasting public benefit, and it would be in the line of that wise and humane policy which has shown itself in the establishment of various public charities in this and other Christian countries. It is pitiful that a community must stand silently by, in very helplessness, and see the inebriate going steadily from bad to worse and trying to quench the hell of thirst that rages within him, when well directed public effort might bring about his reform.

Society deserves to be protected against the habitual drunkard; and he should be protected against himself. An asylum for inebriates would be auxiliary to the State Lunatic Asylum; and we feel confident that we express the sentiment of this community when we advocate its establishment.

A bill is now before the legislature of Georgia, providing for the erection of an Inebriate Asylum in that State. The bill grew out of a petition from the Georgia Medical Association, in which is this suggestive paragraph:

Inebriate asylums have been in operation for more than a quarter of a century. In 1882 there were twenty-two in England. In 1877 there were twenty-four in operation in the United States and four more

in process of organization. The careful compilation of statistics on the subject shows that from the vast army of inebriates come, according to various estimates, from 25 to 50 per cent. of the insanity of the world, from 30 to 80 per cent. of idiocy, from 60 to 80 per cent. of pauperism, and from 70 to 90 per cent. of crime.

The splendid work done by the two fire companies last Thursday night, and the heroic exertions of other citizens who are members of neither, deserve the very highest commendation. The "Excelsiors" did all that was possible in the absence of water facilities, and the Hook and Ladder Company spared no effort in battling with the flames. It is unfortunate that the latter company is not more thoroughly equipped with ladders, and other needed appliances. We think it would pay the town to furnish the colored company with a hand engine, and thus enable it to do more effectual service. Of course this would cost something; but many persons questioned the wisdom and propriety of buying a steam fire engine, on the ground that it would cost something. Now the unanimous verdict of the town is that "Young John" has more than paid the one mill tax.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

One week ago a strike was made by the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, embracing the thousands of operators in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company; and since that time telegraphic communication has been in great measure cut off. They demand a total abolition of Sunday work, unless compensated as extra service; that eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work and seven hours a night's work; that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work; and fifteen per cent. increase of salaries. This is the most serious conflict ever witnessed in our country between capital and labor. On one side is the Western Union monopoly worth eighty millions of capital; on the other, are thousands of laborers holding out with grim determination. And, in spite of the great inconvenience that results to the country from the strike, public sympathy is with the strikers. They have justice on their side, and it is to be hoped that they will win. The New York Times says:

This is no ordinary strike. The Brotherhood of Telegraphers is not a rabble of workmen misled by demagogues, but a body of intelligent men and women, quite capable of thinking for themselves, who know very well that their employers' business is in a condition of prosperity out of all keeping with the miserable scale of wages paid them. They have had the public sympathy from the start, because the public itself has repeatedly suffered the grossest wrongs at the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The group of reckless and greedy men who control the company have inflated its stock enormously, and to still further increase their gains they have in a similar ratio reduced the wages of their operators. Men grown valuable to the company by long experience are receiving smaller pay than they received ten years ago. Their work is extremely arduous and exhausting. It requires a high order of skill and more than average intelligence. Yet the telegraph operators of New York City are paid smaller wages than masons, plasterers, carpenters, plumbers, painters or barkeepers.

Compare the wages paid to laborers in these trades with those of the telegraphers. Good masons are now paid in this city from \$3.50 to \$4 per day; plasterers the same; carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3.50; plumbers, \$4; house-painters, \$2; ordinary workmen in these trades, \$2 to \$2.50; shoemakers, \$1.50 to \$2 per week; cutters of ready-made clothing, \$18 to \$25 per week; barkeepers, \$15 to \$20 per week. Now, the highest salary paid skilled telegraph operators in New York is \$80 per month, and the average wages paid is \$53, or \$13 per week, \$1.90 per day. But telegraph operators are not in the category of ordinary laborers. It necessarily costs them more to live than it costs a mason or a carpenter. They must dress better and live in a more expensive manner. It would be idle to ignore the differences which separate their occupation from that of mechanics.

The Western Union Company, by virtue of its practical monopoly, has attempted to force its employees to accept a rate of wages unjustly low. The market has not been an open one between employer and employee, for the company, being master of the field and absolutely without scruple as to the kind of service it gave the public, has been able to discharge men who were discontented, replacing them with inferior operators and boys.

New York, July 16.—Last Saturday the fruit inspectors seized 30,000 watermelons brought from the South by the Savannah Steamship company. They claimed that the melons were rotten and unfit for use. The consignees deny this, but say the fruit is a little cracked from handling. They are in communication with the health authorities regarding the matter.

THE NEGRO CONVENTION.

On the 18th seventy-three delegates from twenty counties, and claiming to represent the colored people of this State, assembled in the negro Methodist Church in Columbia, for purposes best known to themselves. The convention elected delegates to the colored convention in Louisville, to misrepresent the colored people of this State. The following remarkable address was adopted and published:

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

We, the committee appointed by the Convention on address and resolutions, beg leave to report the following: Fully recognizing the importance of the purpose for which we have come together and knowing the allegiance we owe in common to our country, can find no better opportunity of presenting our grievances than in convention assembled, believing that the principles of equal civil and political rights are vital to the interest of good government, and that they can only be enforced by the carrying out of the principles engrafted by our fathers in the organic law of our land as set forth in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. Recognizing only the common brotherhood of men, we, as a race, are indebted to the Republican party for free citizenship and the partial enjoyment of the rights thereto. We believe that the full enjoyment of each and every right can only be obtained by the continuance in power of a party whose aims are to protect all and proscribe none. While acknowledging the benefits received, we are compelled to indict the Republican party for its omissions in the past six years, as far as it relates to its administration in connection with our race. We condemn the action of the National Republican party in conferring every office of honor, emolument or trust upon white men to the exclusion and detriment of our race.

We wish the American people to understand and be informed that we are cursed with the most damnable form of State Government to which a free people have ever been subjected. By legislation the right to enjoyment of an honest vote and a fair count has been taken from us.

The right of a fair trial by an impartial jury is denied us. The rights of our people in the civil and criminal side of the Courts are protected. The verdicts of the Courts are determined by the condition and color of the parties accused of crime. The lynching of our people for suspected offences has become prevalent in this State, and its tendency being to disorganize and disrupt communities, promote crime and place law and order at defiance, we feel called upon to denounce in unmeasured terms such flagrant and so far unpunished violations of law.

Our public school system is by no means efficient. The schools are in operation but a few months during each year. Inefficient teachers are largely employed for the sake of cheapness, and they say on account of poverty, not being able to await payment, are frequently under the necessity of selling their claims at a discount. The best qualified teachers, on account of their meagreness of salaries and the shortness of the session of the school, are forced to forsake the field of instruction and follow other avocations.

The present system of hiring out and working convicts, upon any other than public works we condemn. While we cannot deny the power of the Legislature to enact laws to the detriment of even convicts, yet we would set upon them the seal of condemnation and ask the Legislature to wipe out the iniquitous system at its earliest session. As representatives of that race most victimized by the avarice and greed of heartless corporations and individuals, we thank the press of the State for the unanimity with which they have condemned and stigmatized this inhuman and barbarous system.

CHICAGO, July 13.—John Paul Logan of St. Paul has the following card in the Times:

"I will pay \$1,000 reward to any mob who will lynch a white man for murdering a negro in the South. The daily lynching of negroes is like the handle of a jug—all on one side. Just to vary the monotony and see a refreshing change, I will send the above amount to any enterprising Southern mob who will change the programme for once and give a white murderer a piece of rope."

I suggest that the County Sheriff where the mob operates should be elected Captain of the mob, and authorized to draw on me for \$1,000, which will be paid "spot cash" at the First National Bank of St. Paul immediately upon receipt of credible information that the mob has "changed the programme."

I am heartily disgusted with your "nigger" corpses. Now let your irrepressible, great American mob bestir themselves and give us one white corpse for breakfast, and the very devils in hell will rise up and thank them."

The fool-killer of John Paul Logan's State is neglecting his duty.

An extract from the News and Courier, relating to the Columbia canal, last week, these words should have appeared instead of what we actually printed: "The bank is to be five feet higher than the highest water ever known in the Congaree." The bank is to be thirty-one feet broad at the top.

It is said that Tilden is willing; if the Democratic party is.

The argument in the trial of Ex-Treasurer Polk was concluded on the 23d.

BUTLER'S BITE.

When Senator Butler took hold of the road problem, many predicted that he had "bit off more than he could chew." His second letter has appeared. After quoting the road law he says:

Who feels inclined to lodge a complaint upon which an indictment can be founded against commissioners who have done their best to discharge their duties faithfully? A still more ungracious piece of business would it be to arraign a superintendent or overseer, who may be your neighbor and friend, serving without pay and perhaps against his will, for it appears he must serve if appointed, although he may be disqualified by want of experience or otherwise for the place. The "penalties" are practically dead letters. A "hand" may go upon the road, carrying a hoe broken at both corners, a worthless shovel or axe or maul, cut a few bushes, dig a little earth, open a drain or two, all of which may be wholly ineffectual in improving the road, and yet he has complied with the letter of the law. He may never travel the road once in twelve months. He may not own a vehicle in which to travel, and a mule path would answer his purposes as well as a macadamized road; but how are you going to reach him? He has responded to the "warning" of the overseer, who was "required" by the commissioners, and he has worked the road. Such division of responsibility in public administration will take the marrow out of any law. There never was a truer maxim than the trite one, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and this road law is a striking example of it. I have endeavored to state it fairly. I have taken it from the book, and have given all that appears to me material to a full understanding of its scope. I wish it to be understood that in criticising the law I am not reflecting upon the men charged with its execution. I have no doubt they are generally as good men as the country affords. I am dealing with principles, not men, and in no spirit of mere fault-finding and captious criticism, for I have lived long enough to learn that nothing is easier than to find fault with and pick to pieces any system of laws created by man, and few things more difficult than to substitute something better. In this case, however, I trust I shall be able to suggest an improvement, but before entering upon that I will endeavor to show, approximately at least, what our public roads now cost the people of the State.

M. C. BUTLER.

The following extract from an address delivered in Montgomery Alabama by Mr. Furman, of Georgia, will be interesting to farmers:

Five years ago I selected sixty acres of the poorest land in middle Georgia, five acres being red clay, twenty-five sandy surface with clay soil near the surface, and about one half of thirty being sandy piney woods land without any clay within several feet of the surface. I cultivated this carefully the first year without manure, and made on it eight bales of cotton. The second year I applied 500 pounds of compost per acre, consisting of six bushels cotton seed, six bushels stable and lot manure, and 140 pounds chemical, costing two dollars per acre, making the cost of manure used on the sixty acres \$190. The crop was twelve bales of cotton, averaging 40 pounds and bringing \$47 per bale—giving four bales of cotton increase, or in my case \$188, and leaving a profit on its use, after paying for the manure, of \$68, or about 60 per cent. The third year I doubled the manure, using 1,000 pounds per acre, costing on the 60 acres, in the aggregate, \$240, and the crop nearly doubled, rising to 23 bales and giving an increase of 15 bales, worth \$675, with a profit from the use of the manure of \$435, or nearly 200 per cent. on the money invested in manure. The fourth year I doubled the application again, with an aggregate cost of \$480, and this time the crop was little over doubled, being for this year 47 bales; the increase over the first year being 39 bales worth \$775, leaving a profit of \$1,275, or nearly 300 per cent. on the investment. The fifth, or last year I again doubled the manure, using 4,000 pounds to the acre, costing altogether \$960, and the crop harvested was 70 bales cotton and 500 bushels oats; five acres of the land having been planted first in oats and afterwards in cotton, with a yield of 500 bushels oats and 7½ bales of cotton. Putting the oats at 60 cents per bushel, the money value of this crop was \$8,450, leaving a profit on investment in manure of \$2,490, or a percentage of profit of nearly 260 per cent.

This paragraph from the Greenville News has the right ring; it sounds just as if it had been written for this community; and we so strongly approve it that we give it the emphasis of italics:

Some prompt and vigorous steps ought to be taken to stretch somebody's neck. Incendiary fires are entirely too frequent. A large reward can be raised without trouble, and would possibly bring some hidden things to light.

A negro man and a white woman have been committed to jail in Greenville, for setting fire to out houses on a farm.

SIX STORES IN ASHES!

MOLLOHON BLOCK BURNED—FIFTY FEET OF HOSE NEEDED—GAL-LANT WORK BUT LITTLE WATER—INSURANCE \$44,450!

The six two-story brick stores that were left standing on Mollohon Block, when East's Drug Store was burned, are in ruins, and the destruction of the block of buildings is at last complete. Last Thursday night between ten and eleven o'clock, the attention of Messrs. George Johnson and L. K. Vance, who were on the Public Square, was attracted by an unusual, bright light in a room over the store of Wright & Coppock. The fire alarm was immediately given, and the store broken open. But the fire had made considerable headway inside, and was soon bursting out from the stores occupied by Wright & Coppock and Flynn. The Excelsior Fire Company was promptly on the scene with the engine, which was stationed at a small cistern behind Mrs. Mower's store, from which place a stream of water was thrown upon Martin's large brick store, which was blazing in several places, and the law office of Suber & Caldwell. Here the engine did incalculable service, for had Martin's store burned, there is little doubt that every house would have been laid in ashes from the Opera House to the Crowell Hotel, including the latter. The supply of water in the cistern was soon exhausted, and the engine was moved with great promptness to a large well at the lively stables of H. H. Bleas, and then to Scott Creek, 1,000 feet distant from the fire. By this time there was no hope of saving any of the five stores fronting on the Public Square and constituting Mollohon Row, and all efforts were centered upon the store of Simeon Pratt, occupied by the Wheeler Brothers. The hose of the engine was 50 feet too short, and the stream of water could not do effectual service. It was thrown upon the unfinished stores of A. J. Crowell, which have a basins-like roof, and the gutters being stopped the water was caught up in buckets and used on the fire. The Hook and Ladder Company of colored boys did gallant service, but it is not well equipped. The flames did not take hold of the Pratt building for several hours after the fire was discovered and it could have been saved, if there had been an adequate supply of water. But, after fighting well and desperately for three hours, the firemen had the mortification of seeing this store in flames.

The Newberry Hotel was separated from one of the hottest fires Newberry ever saw, by a street 30 feet wide, and we expected every minute to see it ignite. Messrs. Schumpert & Pool organized a crowd of men and placed them on the Hotel, where they fought the fire with water and wet blankets. Their efforts, together with a row of small shade trees running along the side of the building, saved the Hotel.

The five stores on Mollohon Row were occupied by D. C. Flynn—dry goods; Wright & Coppock—clothing and furnishing goods; Peoples & Johnson—hardware; O. H. P. Fant—groceries; and George McWhirter—groceries. The first three belonged to R. H. Wright and the other two to the estate of Jacob Singlety. The sixth store, fronting on Pratt St., was occupied by Wheeler Brothers—confectioneries.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

Flynn's stock, valued at from five to six thousand dollars, was insured for \$4,000; \$2,000 in the Phoenix Co., London, and \$1,000 each in the Queen, London, and the Underwriters, N. Y. E. A. Scott, agent. He saved all his books, but a very small portion of his stock.

Wright & Coppock's stock, valued at about \$9,000, was insured for \$7,500; \$1,500 with S. P. Booser & Son, agents, in the Hartford; \$3,000 with same agents in the North American, and \$3,000 with J. F. Glenn, agent, in the Home, N. Y. The firm saved a portion of the best class of their goods, but the safe containing their books remained in the fire.

Mr. Wright's three store were insured for \$8,000; \$4,000 with Booser & Son, agents, in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and \$4,000 with Jas. F. Glenn, in the Lancashire. The loss was about covered.

Peoples & Johnson had \$7,000 on their stock; \$1,000 in the British American, F. Werber; \$1,000 in the Commercial Union, W. T. Tarrant; \$2,000 in the Home, N. Y., and \$1,000 in the Standard, London, Jas. F. Glenn; \$1,000 in the Underwriters, E. A. Scott, and \$1,000 in the North American, with S. P. Booser & Son. This firm saved a show case, a small part of the stock, and safe containing books and papers. It had just taken stock and the loss will be easily adjusted.

O. H. P. Fant's stock was insured for \$4,000; \$2,000 in the British American, F. Werber, Jr., and \$2,000 in the Home, N. Y., Jas. F. Glenn. Nothing saved. Loss about covered.

George McWhirter's stock was insured for \$4,000; \$2,000 each in the British American and the Merchants, Newark, F. Werber, Jr. He saved \$500 or \$600 worth of goods, and all his books, except the cash book.

The Wheeler Brothers' stock was insured for \$1,875; \$750 in the Mer-

chants, F. Werber, Jr., and \$1,125 in the Home, N. Y., Jas. F. Glenn. They saved a considerable portion of their stock.

This store was insured for \$2,650, with Mower & Jones, in the Georgia Home. The building cost \$3,000.

Dr. E. C. Jones had a dental office, and Messrs. Purcell and Kelley had bed rooms over Wheeler Bros. Dr. Jones saved most of his instruments, he was insured for \$425. The other gentlemen saved nearly all their clothing.

The insurance amounted altogether to \$44,450.

Iley Fant and R. C. Maybin, who had bed rooms in the Singlety building lost their furniture and clothing. No insurance.

J. F. Caldwell, Esq., lost some law papers, by removal, and W. W. Hodges and E. M. Evans lost some notes and accounts in the fire. H. H. Evans, as agent for the Singer Co., lost several thousand dollars worth of goods.

There are practically no stores for rent in town, and the consequences of the fire will be serious to the merchants who suffered, as well as to the number of clerks thrown out of employment for the time. It is not known certainly whether the fire began over Wright & Coppock's, or over Flynn's, or over both at the same time. However that may be, the rooms over these stores were unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery. We incline to the opinion, and we are not alone, that Newberry will continue to have fires whose origin is in mystery, unless we vary the monotony by introducing a few hangings and breaking a neck occasionally.

COLUMBIA, July 20.—There was a fire in Greenville last night about 11 o'clock, which destroyed the block of buildings opposite the Mansion House, nearly up to the old Commercial Hotel, which was formerly kept by Col. Speights, now of Spartanburg. The fire originated in a barroom, and the result was fearfully disastrous. Loss about forty thousand dollars, and little or no insurance.—News and Courier.

A SERIOUS ROW.—The negroes had a picnic at Millwood on the Savannah River last Saturday. In the afternoon a row occurred between some negroes and several white Georgians who were present. Alex. Smith and Wesley Burton, colored, were knocked in the head with a pistol by one of the Georgians and seriously if not fatally wounded. Two of the Georgians were also seriously hurt in the head by the negroes. The cause of the row is not known.—Abbeville Medium.

Why suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, malaria, intermittent fevers, etc.? Brown's Iron Bitters never fail to cure these diseases. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as belching, heartburn, biliousness, etc. Remember it is the only iron preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Ask your druggists concerning its merit.

On a farm near Calhoun, Ga., there are three families of white people, consisting of eight adults and three children, not one of whom can read or write, nor is there a Bible in any of their houses, and yet the good people of this village yearly subscribe quite a sum of money to buy Bibles for the poor heathen in foreign lands.

The Republicans of Georgia are exerting themselves to oust Gen. James Longstreet, United States Marshal. He is altogether too pure a man to suit their purposes.

The special Envoy to the United States from the negro Republic of Hayti, is in jail in New York for "jumping" a hotel bill of \$109.

Mr. F. P. Long, White Plains, S. C., says: "My wife used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and gained both appetite and strength."

A New Jersey law forbids the sale of tobacco in any form to boys under 16 years old, and it works well.

Col. Ed. Richardson, of Georgia, has about 17,000 acres in cotton this year, and his crop is excellent.

Gen. Moore, American Consul at Caliao, died of yellow fever, on the 11th, instant.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, God in his mysterious Providence has seen fit to remove from us by death James B. Martin our beloved friend and classmate, whose blameless walk and earnest piety, gave bright promise of future usefulness to the Sabbath-School and the Church; and

Whereas, God who knoweth and doeth all things for our good and for his own glory, has ordained to this bereft affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we at all times acknowledge his authority, trust to his love and mercy; and that we now submit to his will, in this sad dispensation of his Providence.

Resolved, That in his death, we have lost a true friend, the Sabbath school a punctual and diligent scholar and the Church a young but consistent and faithful member.

Resolved, That we cherish his memory with affection, imitate his virtues and piety and commend to the Sabbath school and the Church his Christian attainments as worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Sabbath school book be inscribed to his memory.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our deep and heartfelt sympathy and that the superintendent be requested to furnish them with a copy of these resolutions and that the A. R. Presbyterian and Newberry papers be requested to publish the same.

W. L. M. MAPPEIT, SEARJAN CHALMERS, Committee.

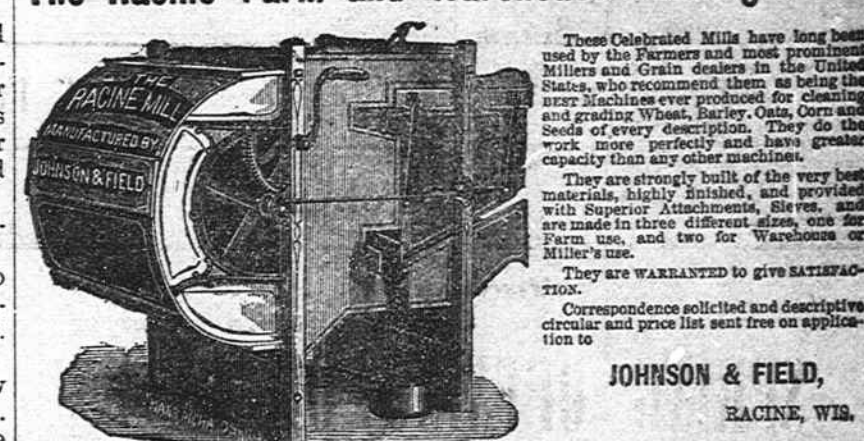
JOHN C. WILSON, Jr.

New Advertisements.

JOHNSON & FIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Racine Farm and Warehouse Fanning Mills.



New and Seasonable Goods!

Are being received every day. Our Stock is large and complete in all departments.

Spring and Summer Goods

In full line will be offered at great Bargains. Examine them.

C. BOUKNIGHT, EX'R. & CO., COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 28 13 11

NOTICE.

The creditors of Mrs. Dolly Hunter, deceased, are notified to render in their claims properly attested to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October next, and all persons indebted to said estate must settle before that day.

W. EARNST MERCHANT, Adm'r.

July 24, 30—31.

TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER, Newberry, S. C.

Notice is hereby given that this office will be open for the collection of taxes from the first day of Sept. next to the 20th day of October inclusive.

For State Purposes, . . . 4 mills.
Ordinary County purposes . . . 3
Special tax . . . 2
Total for all purposes . . . 11 1/2
In addition to the above, a poll tax will be levied on persons between the ages of 21 and 50 years, except those exempt by law. Those who failed to pay the first installment of taxes (one half) in May will be charged 5 per cent. additional thereon.

I will attend at the following places on the days specified, for the Collection of taxes:

Presbytery September 4th, & 5th,
Pomaria " 6th,
Glynnville " 7th,
Maybinton " 11th,
Gibson's Store " 12th,
Cromer's Store " 13th,
Jalapa " 14th,
Longshore's Store " 15th,
Dead Fall " 19th,
Whitman's Store " 20th.

On all other days I will be found in my office at Newberry.

M. H. GARY,

Treasurer Newberry County.

July 25, 1883, 30—21.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to employ or harbor Yank Miller and Lou Satterwhite. They have been employed by the undersigned for the year 1883, and the law will be enforced to its full extent against persons employing or harboring them.

WALTER BARRE,

E. P. MATHEWS.

July 18th, 1883, 20—31.

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the County of Newberry originating during the fiscal year 1882—83 will oblige the County Commissioners by presenting the same for payment immediately.

J. K. P. GOGGANS, Clerk.

July 18th, 1883, 20—31.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The Superintendents and Overseers of public roads are hereby directed to put their roads in good repair at the earliest practicable moment. By order of County Commissioners.

J. K. P. GOGGANS, Clerk.

July 18th, 1883, 20—31.



Medical College

OF

Evansville, IND.

The Eighteenth regular Session of this College will commence on the first Wednesday in October, 1883, and continue until the last of February, 1884.

Fees: Matriculation fee, \$5.00; Lecture tickets, \$40.00; Demonstrators ticket, \$5.00; Graduation fee, \$25.00.

Good board ranges from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week. For Catalogue containing full information, apply to

A. F. ACHILLES, M. D.

No. 14 Lower Third Street, Evansville, Ind. June 25, 26—3m.

THE SUMTER ADVANCE,